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No. 1383

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OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO CRITICISM AND COMPLAINTS

Plan To Improve Estimates Adopted

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] The article by Lt Col, Supply Service, Yu. Kosolapov, published on 2 March, revealed deficiencies in the work performance of military planners who compile and verify estimates for capital construction in the Belorussian Military District.

Lt Col Engr A. Rak, chief of the district planning organization, and S. Madukevich, secretary of the party organization, have informed the editors that the article was discussed by members of the collective, including construction buyers and contractors.

Measures were adopted aimed at improving the planning process. Specifically, a "Procedural Plan for Improving the Quality and Expediting the Examination of Estimates" was formulated and implemented.

Training Overrated

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] "Mirage of Prosperity" is the title that was assigned to the critical letter by Lt Col A. Pimenov that was published in the 22 March edition of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The letter cited serious shortcomings in the management of the training process in the motorized infantry battalion commanded by Guard Capt I. Agibalov. The primary reasons for these shortcomings, according to information in the letter, were the lackadaisical performance of several officers in the battalion and the nonobjective, over-inflated evaluation of their work by higher headquarters.

Lt Gen V. Danilov, Chief, Political Directorate and Member of the Military Council of the Northern Group of Forces, has informed the editors that the "Mirage of Prosperity" letter has been discussed within the political department and with officers in subunits. Steps have been taken to eliminate the deficiencies and to prevent their reoccurrence during the summer training period.

Officer Relieved of Duty

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] In a letter published on 18 April, Capt 3rd Rank A. Zlydiyev discussed the inadequate attention paid by the rear services of the Pacific Fleet to the living conditions of military families in one of the garrisons.

The editors have been informed that Rear Adm I. Katchenkov has taken steps to remedy the shortcomings in the work performance of the municipal services. Capt Engr A Ravlyuk, chief of the MIS, has been relieved of his duties because of his unsatisfactory performance in preparing living quarters heating systems for winter use and for serious dereliction of duty.

Sports Facility Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] A letter published on 20 April from the military correspondent raid brigade of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carried the title "Spring Is Caught Napping." The letter describes the inferior preparedness for the summer season at a sports center in one of the units in the Central Asian Military District, and failures in the development of mass participation sports. Lt Col Begunov has reported to the editors that the situation at the sports center and measures for clearing up the deficiencies cited in the newspaper were discussed by unit headquarters and the party bureau. The sports post is now in good operating order: sports apparatus have been installed, playing fields have been cleared of extraneous objects, and sporting equipment has been repaired.

Tailors Tailor Too Much

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] The satirical article by Col B. Zyryanov and Militia Capt A. Khar'kov published under the headline "Gullible Persons" on 9 April discussed a reduction in the vigilance of some soldiers and of how the tailor shop in the Perm garrison was in

violation of the regulations for acceptance of orders for the tailoring of military uniforms.

Col G. Kolosov, the chief of the trade directorate in the Ural Military District has notified the editors that the newspaper article has been discussed by the staff of the tailor shop and the individual workers who take the orders have been reinstructed in the regulations for tailoring military uniforms. In addition, the chief of the trade directorate has issued a special order concerning the problem.

New Column Introduced

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] A review of military journals was published in the 15 April edition of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA under the headline "Reference Point: Efficiency and Quality." The review cited deficiencies in the journals VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY and TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in illuminating the subjects of military training of units and ships and the campaign for the efficient and high quality military and political training of personnel.

Col M. Bol'shakov, editor-in-chief of VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY, reports that the review "Reference Point: Efficiency and Quality" has been studied by all of the contributing editors of the journal and also has been discussed at meetings of the editorial board and at a party gathering.

The critical conclusions and recommendations contained in the review have been accepted for use in advancing the process of furthering the ideological level and the quality of the articles published in the journal. Specifically, it is planned to improve the presentation of information on the advanced expertise of officers of the air defense forces. With this in mind, a new column is being introduced under the heading "Tribune of Advanced Expertise." The organization of discussions on journal pages of the most vital questions on military theory and practice has been strengthened. Measures have been adopted to feature in greater depth and detail the results of the efforts of personnel to achieve high quality and effective military preparedness -- particularly in terms of the core of preparedness: tactical training and improvements in the style and content of published materials.

The editor-in-chief of TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL Col P. Altunin has informed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that the conclusions and recommendations in "Reference Point: Efficiency and Quality" were analyzed exhaustively at a special

meeting in the editorial offices. Making allowances for the specificity of the work of the officers and junior specialists of the rear services, new themes are planned for articles on the upgrading of the efficiency of both the quality of personnel training and of the support given by the rear services to units and subunits. New features are being introduced. A plan has been formulated for publication of materials on the campaign to carry out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the December 1977 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and the provisions of an official letter of the Central Committee CPSU, the Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union on the development of socialist competition during 1978.

Billeting Officer Disciplined

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] A letter from Maj G. Ivanov published on 27 November 1977 was headed "Under the Din of Glasses." The letter criticized deficiencies in the planning of repairs of living quarters that were tolerated by a billeting operation unit in the Far East Military District.

The chief of the billeting and operation directorate in the district Col Engr Ye. Stepanov has informed the editors that disciplinary action had been initiated against Maj, Technical Service V. Yardarov, acting chief of the billeting operation unit, and other responsible individuals for omissions in managing routine and major maintenance funds.

It is surprising, however, that the adoption of these measures and the reporting of them to the editors in the district took many months.

Aviation School Reorganizes Sports

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] A letter from Col I. Maksimov was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 29 March under the title "Captive of 'Objective' Reasons." The letter discussed the inferior organization of mass participation sports at the Orenburg Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni I. S. Polbin. Maj Gen. Aviation Yu. Gorodnichev has informed the editors that the newspaper article was discussed at a meeting of the leaders of higher education institutions and aviation units in the district and at an expanded seminar of the military district committee on sports for aviation units. The criticisms contained in the article generally were found to be accurate. The lag by the school in the

development of mass participation sports was aggravated by the low priority given to this important type of sports activity by staff personnel, the minimum demands placed on the performance of specialists in physical training and sports, and by the inferior management performance of aviation district headquarters, the political department, and the chief of physical training and sports Lt Col V. Myatin.

The matter of the poor supervision of the sports program in the school has been brought to the attention of the Chief of the Orenburg Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots I. S. Polbin, Maj Gen Aviation Yu. Simakhin, the Chief of the Political Department of the School, Col V. Ledyayev, and the Chairman of the Committee on Sports, Col V. Zharov.

Criticized Officer Is Reprimanded

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 2

The editors have been advised by the commander of a large unit that the article "Commander's Word" that was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 16 April has been discussed at a meeting of officers. The criticism in the article that was directed at the officer R. Anokhin was determined to be accurate. The officer was reprimanded severely for allowing such intolerable rudeness and tactlessness to occur toward a subordinate. Ways of improving the style of work performance of military personnel were discussed at a seminar of commanders and political workers.

The article "Commander's Word," according to a letter from the political worker Capt 2d Rank M. Zhadenko also was discussed at another unit during a meeting of officers and party members. Communist Capt Lt V. Motuzenko, who had committed serious miscalculations in his dealings with people and in his personal behavior was disciplined by the party.

Criticism Prompts New Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] A letter sent by Lt Col L Golovnev was published on 2 April using the headline: "But Will the Output Be Great?" The letter analyzed the style of the work of a secretary of the party bureau, Capt V. Pokasov, and raised the questions of organizational skills and the ability to plan one's working day successfully.

According to the chief of the political department, the newspaper article not only helped Capt Pokasov to evaluate his own

work more exactly, but also brought the attention of political workers and party activists to the question of the style of work. Members of the political department felt that the criticism in the letter should be directed toward them also. Measures have been taken to train personnel more objectively using effective examples and methods based on realistic operations. This matter was given particular attention at assemblies, seminars, and meetings.

Measures Taken on Readers' Complaints

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] "My husband is a military construction worker who made a request to his headquarters that part of his salary be forwarded to his family every month," comrade Lar'kova wrote to the editor "but many months have gone by and no money has arrived." The editors forwarded her letter to the political department of the construction directorate of the Transbaykal Military District. Col Tarasov, chief of the political department, reports that the facts were verified, the guilty ones were punished, and comrade Lar'kova is now sent her money on schedule.

"The lighting, gas, and heating service is poor at our military post," comrades Savchenkov, Bredikhin, and others wrote to the editor. The editor asked the chief of the billeting operation administration of the Transcaucasus Military District to investigate the facts. Lt Col Engr Pidorchenko, chief of the billeting operation administration, reports that the facts were verified and the deficiencies have been remedied. Capt Ustyan, chief of the billeting operation unit has been reprimanded for his inattention to the complaints of residents and for failing to furnish proper control over the provision of municipal services to the families of servicemen.

It took an excessive amount of time to ship the personal effects of Warrant Officer Novatskiy to his new unit. After unsuccessfully checking with his old unit several times, he wrote a letter to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Maj Gen M. Tarakanov, deputy chief of the political directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, responded to our inquiry as follows: "The personal effects of Warrant Officer Novatskiy have been dispatched to his new unit. Sr Lt Goncharenko, assistant chief of staff, who was responsible for the delay in the shipment of the personal effects has been disciplined and the unit commander has been made aware of

this lack of proper control over the handling of letters and complaints."

Military drivers Fed'kin, Berdyuchin, and others have written to the editor concerning the unlawful forfeiting of their drivers licenses. Maj Gen Arty Ye. Smirnov responded as follows to a query from the editor: "All of the unlawfully collected drivers licenses have been returned to their rightful owners. Officer Zayka has been disciplined by his commander for exceeding his authority."

A civilian worker with the Soviet Army named Afanas'yeva was laid off from her job without proper cause. Her husband Warrant Officer Afanas'yev wrote a letter to the editor concerning this matter. His letter was forwarded to the judge advocate in the Far East Military District. Maj, Justice Service, Andreyev reports that the serviceman's wife has been reassigned to her old job. Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the commander for violating the regulations for dismissal of workers.

A military worker in emergency service named Rodionov has informed the editors of the inattentive attitude of the managers of the Rossiya Kolkhoz in the Vengerovsk area of the Novosibirsk Oblast. The managers did not want to hire Rodionov's father, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. An answer on this matter has been received from a deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, comrade Gerber: "The veteran of the Great Patriotic War Rodionov has been placed in a job. The management of the Rossiya Kolkhoz has been made aware of the inadmissibility of inattentive attitudes toward veterans of the Great Patriotic War."

Foul Language Brings Discipline

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 2

"Judges Failed to Oblige" is the headline over a letter from Honored Master of Sports, Maj A. Mazur (retired) that was published in the 25 May edition of the newspaper. The letter discussed the fact that several officers -- physical training and sports specialists from the Belorussian Military District -- who were dissatisfied with a decision of the judges and, within the

view of sportsmen and spectators, attempted to apply pressure on the referee and also let out some foul language during the Armed Forces Classic Wrestling Championship which was held in Minsk.

The first deputy commander of the Belorussian Military District, Lt Gen, Tank Troops, A. Semirenko has reported to the editors that the facts summarized in the letter had actually occurred. The primary guilty person in the incident, the chief of the Sports Club of the Army, Lt Col V. Murashko and a wrestling trainer, Capt V. Susich have been disciplined. The leadership and training staff of the district Sports Club of the Army have been indoctrinated properly and the inadmissibility of similar occurrences has been pointed out to them. Ways of improving the education of trainers have been discussed at meetings of the Sports Committee of the Belorussian Military District and the party bureau and the Council of Trainers of the Sports Club of the Army.

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CRITICISMS AND COMPLAINTS: FOLLOW-UP REPORTS

Abuse of Position, Leave Policy

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 27 April was published the correspondence of Colonel A. Sorokin. As reported to the editorial office by Major General of Communication Troops I. Kot, this article was discussed at a meeting of district staff communications officers, as well as at a meeting of the party bureau and a gathering of communists. For abuse of his official position Major I. Kolesnikov was called to account by the party and reprimanded.

The editors have also received a response from Lieutenant Colonel G. Kolodiy, acting commander of the unit to which Private Yu. Kolesnikov was assigned. In this reply it is reported that for granting short leaves to an undisciplined serviceman Major Yu. Kuz'michev, the unit (chast') chief of staff, has been dealt a reprimand. Lieutenant Colonel V. Valyayev has been reprimanded by his superior commander.

Educational Work, Stadium Maintenance

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 7 May 1978 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published the correspondence of Colonel-Engineer B. Lyapkalo. It criticized deficiencies in the work style of Major G. Sakalovskiy.

As reported to this editorial office by the commander and chief of the unit (soyedineniye) political section, the correspondence was discussed during an assembly with unit (chast') command personnel, as well as in the course of seminars held for political workers and party and Komsomol activists. Command personnel of the unit (chast') which was the subject of the correspondence have been cited in severe terms for neglect in the area of educational work with officers.

On 26 June of this year KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter to the editor from All-Union judge Major V. Basenko which spoke of the unsatisfactory preparation of the Kiev SKA [Army Sports Club] stadium for the Armed Forces field and track championship meet for junior personnel. As reported to the editorial office by Lieutenant General I. Yakimovich, deputy commander of the Kiev Military District, measures have been taken to eliminate the shortcomings which prompted the criticism.

For the irresponsible attitude which he had displayed toward the upkeep of the SKA stadium, its director, N. Trofimyak, has been removed from his position. For his weak control over the condition of its sports facilities and inventory, the head of the SKA, Major V. P'yanykh, was administered a reprimand.

Major repairs of the running tracks and other track-and-field areas have been planned for 1979. Routine repairs have been performed in preparation for the championship meet of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Deficiencies in Transbaykal Construction

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 16 May the newspaper published a lead article entitled "Construction Reserves Into Action." It pointed out that there has recently been a decline in the indicators for the work of a number of construction organizations in the Transbaykal Military District.

As reported to the editorial office by Colonel-Engineer A. Lebedev, the district military council discussed at its meeting the state and organization of construction operations. It heard the heads of construction crews. A meeting was held of the party aktiv of the district construction administration. A number of specific measures were outlined for the purpose of improving construction operations within the district. Officer S. Lobykin was dismissed from his position. In his place was assigned Colonel-Engineer V. Rabyinin.

Improved Organization of Competition

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 1 March KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published the correspondence received from Lieutenant Colonel G. Molchan. It dealt with the unsatisfactory organization of competition in the subunit [podrazdeleniye] commanded by Major V. Lysachev.

As reported to the editors by Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Kuznetsov, the article was discussed at a meeting of commanders and political workers and of the party and Komsomol aktiv. Measures have been taken to eliminate shortcomings in the direction of competition. Party organizations heard reports from communists Major V. Maliy and Senior Lieutenant A. Letenko, both of whom had pointed out to them in severe terms their deficiencies in the area of publicizing the experience of the leading specialists.

Deficiencies in Training, Educational Work

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 2 April KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published correspondence from Lieutenant Colonel V. Parfenov. As reported to the editorial office by Colonel V. Filatov, chief of the political section of the Khar'kov Military Pilots' Training School imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union S. I. Gritsevets, the article was discussed at meetings in the political section and in the party organization of the school administration.

For serious cases of neglect in the organization of the military training of his subordinates and laxity in educational work, disciplinary action has been taken against Lieutenant Colonel Tsyganenko and Captain I. Kolupayev. The school's executive officer, Colonel I. Bulykin, and Captain A. Nazarov, who works in the political section, had pointed out to them in severe terms the need to tighten control over the organization and the manner of conduct of training in servicing and maintenance subunits [podrazdeleniye]. By decision of an assembly of party members, the communist V. Tsyganenko received a formal reprimand and the communist I. Kolupayev a reprimand.

Personnel Problems Remedied

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] V. Ivanov, an extended-service man who was transferred to the reserves, did not receive his pay book or his housing turn-in papers. He went back to his unit [chast']; no answer being forthcoming, Comrade Ivanov wrote to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. As reported to us by Major General V. Kostylev, the required papers have been sent out to Comrade Ivanov. Those responsible for the delay have been punished.

Warrant Officer V. Sladkin addressed a letter to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reporting that for a long time he had not received the travel pay due him. To our inquiry the unit (chast') commander replied that Comrade Sladkin has been paid his allowance. Captain V. Pomosov, who was found to be responsible for the delay, has been disciplined.

The wife of active-duty serviceman L. Prokhorov wrote that she had been unable to enroll her child in kindergarten. With this letter the editorial office addressed itself to the Verkhnedneprovskiy rayispolkom of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Comrade A. Galushko, rayispolkom chairman, reported that the serviceman's child has been enrolled in the kindergarten.

G. Bendyuk, a disabled veteran of the Great Patriotic War, reported that his kolkhoz administration failed to help him obtain fuel. The editors directed the letter to the Chudnovskiy rayispolkom of Zhitomirskaya Oblast. N. Bondar', ispolkom chairman, replied that the disabled veteran G. Bendyuk has been provided with his one-time allotment of material assistance and that the fuel has been delivered.

V. Yefimchuk was called up for service in the army, but the plant where he had been working had not paid him his final pay. The editorial office found out about this from the letter which it received from Comrade Yefimchuk, which was then directed to the Donetsk Oblast military commissariat. As reported to us by the oblast military commissar, Major General of Armored Forces N. Merkulov, those responsible for the delay in payment have been punished. The money and paperwork have been sent out to Comrade Yefimchuk.

Mismanaged Social Function

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2

Text The comments of Colonel A. Drovosekov published on 9 July dealt with a situation involving the fact that participation in a meeting of veterans from the Borisoglebskoye Military Pilots Training School imeni V. P. Chkalov was to be conditional upon agreement to contribute toward the expenses of an informal, unofficial dinner. Colonel Ye. Kabanov, deputy chief of the aviation political section of the Moscow Military District, has reported that "command personnel, the political section, and the school's veterans' council failed to think through thoroughly the arrangements made for celebrating the school's anniversary as well as the festivities themselves. For the inconsideration displayed in the composition of the text of the invitation, the school's commandant, Colonel A. Volkov, and the chief of the political section, Colonel V. Voznesenskiy, have been cited in severe terms."

Materials Supply Problems Remedied

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 2

Text On 7 May was published correspondence dealing with deficiencies in the supply of a repair facility with spare parts, tools, and accessories (ZIP).

As reported to the editors by Colonel-Engineer V. Blokhin, the correspondence was discussed within the administration to which the repair facility is subordinate. The criticism was acknowledged to be justified. The facility has been rendered the required assistance. Measures have been taken to improve the operation of repair facilities and their supply with ZIP sets.

The correspondence received from Lieutenant Colonel P. Chernenko, which was published on 12 April, told about the poor organization of the training process in the tank battalion commanded by Captain V. Burnashov.

As reported to the editors by the chief of the unit (soyedineniye) political section, this article was discussed at a meeting of the regimental party committee, as well as at a conference of commanders and unit (chast') political workers. The criticism was acknowledged to be justified.

Among the measures which have been taken to eliminate the shortcomings enumerated in the correspondence, the chief of the political section mentioned the demonstration exercise held for subunit (podrazdeleniye) commanders and the generalizations made on the basis of the experience of the leading company commander, Senior Lieutenant S. Tleuov.

One is at a loss, however, to explain the fact that only after being reminded by the editors did the political section report on the measures which had been taken.

Deficiencies in Officers' Services

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] The correspondence from Lieutenant Colonel Justice I. Bashkevich published on 12 May dealt with deficiencies in the cultural and personal services provided for junior officers at N-skaya air base.

As reported to the editors by the commander and the chief of the unit (soyedineniye) political section, this article was discussed at meetings of commanders and political workers, officers of rear area services, and directing personnel of cultural and educational facilities, as well as of party organizations. Reports were heard from communists responsible for the organization of personal and recreational facilities for officer personnel. For serious neglect in his work the communist A. Izbash has received a formal reprimand with a notation entered on his personal record card.

N-skaya air base has been provided with a normal power supply; a rest and recreational facility has been equipped to accommodate arriving crews; the officers' canteen has been repaired; and more than 800 trees and shrubs have been planted. Officers club operations have been organized to accommodate the interests of various categories of service personnel; library holdings have been rearranged and are being catalogued. An officers' housing council has been chosen and has begun its work.

At the same time, however, the unit's reply provided no evaluation of the facts involved in the eyewash thrown into the conduct of the army-wide review and inspection competition for the best military unit and no mention of the time required to bring a well into operation and to open up on-base laundry and dry cleaning receiving points. Neither is there anything in the reply about providing officers housing with radio service, a self-service snack bar, ventilator fans, rugs, or mosquito-proof window screens.

The editorial office expects to receive a reply from the superior political organ dealing with all these questions.

Tasteless Postcard, Missing Competition

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] On 13 June KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published some commentary under the title of "An Unfortunate Lack of Taste." It contained criticism directed toward the Kiev publisher "Mistetstvo" ("Iskusstvo"), which put out a half-million copies of a congratulatory postcard by the artist A. Gorobiyevskaya entitled "9 Travnya" (9 May).

Comrade V. Mashintsev, "Mistetstvo" publishing house director, has reported to the editors about how the comments in "An Unfortunate Lack of Taste" served as a serious sign of the need for a more discriminating approach to the selection of original works for production purposes, in particular those intended for the largest-scale type of production--congratulatory postcards. The publisher thanks the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and its readers for their criticism regarding A. Gorobiyevskaya's postcard "9 Travnya."

In a lead article published on 20 May it was mentioned that in a number of places, particularly in the Belorussian Military District, there has been shown no concern to see that all military installations participate in the review and inspection competition being held in the army and navy.

Major General-Engineer V. Charkin, deputy commander of the Belorussian Military District for construction and billeting operations, has reported to the editors that the article has been discussed within the district KEU /billeting operations administration/. The criticism has been acknowledged to be justified. The next review and inspection competition for the best military installation was announced in the district in May. Participation in the review and inspection competition of all district military installations is anticipated.

8963
CSO: 1801

NAVAL TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Damage Control Training and Facilities

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov: "In the Damage Control Compartment: Use the Facilities of the Training Center more Effectively"]

[Text] Smoke, showers of sparks, and jets of water and foam all blended together in the damage control compartment. A fire had broken out and delaying would be dangerous, so the sailors were trying to put out the fire as soon as possible.

It should be said at once that all of this is happening not on a ship but in a compartment of a shore educational training complex. The instructor, WO G. Arutyunyan, from time to time giving commands to the control post, intently observes the actions of the sailors from an observation platform. Submariners are training here today. The commander of the submarine's combat operational unit 5, Eng-Capt 2d Rank Yu. Povarov, comes by the compartment. Just then the next smoke-puff charge goes off with a hollow bang. The warrant officer warns the mechanical engineer that it might burn him. But the officer steps forward to join in the training while encouraging the young sailors.

Of course, the youths do not yet possess firm skills in handling fire extinguishing equipment, and they are undergoing a baptism of fire for the first time. But side by side with experienced submariners and officers they perform increasingly confidently and bravely. It seems that as soon as one of the fire's hotbeds subsides another suddenly starts up. But the energy and resourcefulness of the sailors is seemingly redoubled, and the fire is soon put out.

There is a short critique, at which time the compartment is prepared for the training of another group of sailors. This training is conducted more dynamically: The men have learned a lesson from the experience of the first group and have become charged with competitive enthusiasm. The fire, which had spread along the entire perimeter of the compartment, was put out more quickly by the second group, which was somewhat fewer in number.

Engr-Capt 2d Rank Yu. Povarov again gives a short critique and compares the work of the two groups.

"Today we have been convinced that the educational training complex will aid us soundly in the instruction of sailors, especially in their psychological tempering. We will be coming here more often," noted officer Yu. Povarov, "now that we have changed to a new trainer, the so-called floating compartment."

Meanwhile the instructor, WO A. Zhukov, explains to the submariners the training procedure in the floating compartment which, with assemblies and tubing inside, completely resembles a shipboard one. And sitting in the water, it can list to both sides. Thus there is the capability for creating any size or configuration of shell hole and even various combinations of them by means of removable parts. "All of the shell holes will be below the waterline," says officer Yu. Povarov to the instructor. WO A. Zhukov, a first-class instructor who has served on ships for many years agrees: The more complicated the situation, the more useful the training will be.

The compartment is sealed and the control post receives the report of Sr Smn A. Shores on the readiness of the damage control team for battle. And then the first introduction: battle damage to the hull and mechanisms. Water enters through a shell hole with increasing pressure. The sailors snatch up beams, wedges, and adjustable supports.

The instructor and mechanical engineer help the sailors by means of leading questions, but do not make the task easier. It is difficult to put a patch on a shell hole in a corner. No sooner has the sailor gotten the job done than the officer allows the water pressure to be increased, dislodging the patch. Sr Smn Shores literally muscles his way up under the deckhead, clings to the fittings, and furiously presses the patch with both hands and feet.

Meanwhile the situation in the floating compartment becomes even more complicated. The water is already more than waist deep, and on the left side it is chest deep. Still the sailors do not give up.

"Cease training!"

The concluding critique of the training session begins. Engr-Capt 2d Rank Yu. Povarov notes that for a first-time effort, the training goal can be considered attained. "But," the officer emphasized, "our task is to obtain the very best marks attained in the training center." Then and there, together with the instructor and physician, the mechanical engineer estimates what it would take to increase the levels of complexity. It would not be out of place to arrange for simulated battle sounds, and carry out training in darkness and in

isolated equipment. I see that Povarov has taken a great and serious interest in this type of instruction, just as it has already fascinated many ship and staff officers.

We got acquainted with a navigator, Sr Lt A. Budkevich, at the training center.

"The equipment for the navigator classes is excellent. There are working diagrams and instruments," the officers state. "In a crowded compartment on a ship you can sometimes hardly turn around because there are so many people gathered together. But today we conducted complicated training here in equipment examination."

Yes, in the training center there is every facility for enhancing the quality of the basic training of ship crews. After visiting here, Flt Adm SU S. Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of naval forces, emphasized the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of trainers and systems at the training center. To this end weekly plans and "sliding" schedules for training ship specialists have been worked out.

But a schedule is only a schedule, and for the time being the coefficient of useful operation of the trainers has not reached an optimum value. Much of this depends upon the attitude of ship commanders and staff officers. At the training center we were informed of the activity of officers A. Budkevich, Yu. Arkhipkov, and V. Gavrilov, who keep a strict watch over the fulfillment of the training schedule and organize competitions among specialists in the trainers. However, other mechanical engineers here have not even once been seen at training sessions.

"Today is a special training day, but we have received only three requests from the ships," says officer R. Fomin.

Our conversation continued until the start of the training session, and a little later it turned out that there was a fourth request--the one from the subunit which officer Yu. Povarov heads. How the submariners trained has been related above, but in all candor it must be said that their training began only after a long delay.

"Strictly speaking, the main stumbling block in this now is in the costs to the organization," fleet staff officer Capt 2d Rank V. Sukharev said, commenting upon the situation. "In some subunits, even on special training day, they find excuses for 'departing' from the schedule."

Naturally, the reasons for incomplete utilization of the trainers are complex. One would also think that the specialists of this training

center would not limit themselves just to taking requests, but would also show direct initiative. But obviously the senior supervisors should make the flag specialists and subunit commanders more strictly responsible for precise adherence to the training schedule and for a more effective utilization of the facilities of the training center.

Higher Naval Engineering School

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Capt 3d Rank S. Kupriyanov: "The Everyday Life of a Military Faculty"]

[Text] The Leningrad Higher Naval Engineering School imeni Adm S.O. Makarov graduates navigators, mechanics, and other specialists for merchant marine and passenger ships. At the same time our pupils, like every citizen of the Soviet Union, must be ready at all times to defend the socialist fatherland. The special responsibility for training youth in accomplishing their sacred duty falls, naturally, upon the military faculty.

The instructors are carefully prepared for the first lesson with the students. It must be conducted in such a manner that each one understands how important it is for a civilian specialist to master military affairs. And for this, the best thing of all is to talk about the immortal feats of Soviet seamen.

The voice of Capt 3d Rank I. Leonov rings with emotion. And right away the students see in their minds the tugboats and steamships, transformed into gunboats which battled the interventionists and White Guards during the civil war. And then the pages of the Great Patriotic War are laid open before the students: the courageous crew of the patrol ship "Tuman" and the legendary "Sibiryakov"....

There is nothing surprising in the fact that after the introductory lecture the students take an ardent interest in the special subjects they are studying in the faculty and persistently work at mastering military knowledge.

Much could be said about how the lessons are conducted at the military faculty and about how knowledge which is necessary to a reserve officer is gradually augmented. However, we see that our task is not just to equip future specialists with this knowledge and with solid practical skills. We understand it in the broader light of educating students in the spirit of selfless devotion to the communist party and our people, to Soviet patriotism, to proletarian internationalism, and to tireless vigilance.

This direction in our work acquires yet another and special significance because after only the second course the school's pupils do practical work on ships which visit ports in various countries. Upon graduation from the school such voyages become the rule. And in any capitalist country our graduate can be confronted with views alien to us and with attempts at ideologically influencing him. For the ability to resist this influence and to protect subordinates from it, strong ideological training and constant political vigilance are needed.

A discussion of the educational aspect of the lectures and practical work enters into almost every meeting of our faculty. Together we seek new and more effective ways and means of working with the students, ensuring an inseparable unity of training and education, we acquaint ourselves with the experience of outstanding methodologists such as Capt 1st Rank K. Sopel'nik and Capt 3d Rank I. Ignatov, and we map out measures directed at bringing into being everything that is progressive.

Of course, the qualities which are indispensable to the Soviet seaman and reserve officer are not developed and honed by the lessons alone. A whole series of measures is carried out during extracurricular time.

For example, meetings with graduates of the school are widely used for purposes of education. Our former pupils, V. Titov, Ye. Vasilenko, V. Fomichev, and many others have just recently visited the students. Having received definite practical experience, they had much to tell the students that was interesting and instructive.

It would be inaccurate to suppose that we carry out all of this work autonomously. On the contrary, our contacts with other faculties and primarily with the faculties of social sciences are getting stronger with each passing year. After all, they are the ones who play the paramount role in inculcating a communist world outlook in future specialists, and it is there that people find ideological tempering.

The officers of our faculty actively participate in the work of the nonstaff faculty of social professions, which D. Nilolayev directs. Here the students acquire the skills of propagandists and agitators, study independently, and evaluate the significance of processes taking place today in the world from a class standpoint. And this is very important. After all, our graduate is not simply a navigator or mechanic, but is also a leader of a collective. Consequently, the education of subordinates comes within the scope of his responsibilities.

The most attended section of the faculty is the lecture section. Last year its students spoke on board ships, at enterprises, and in Lenin-grad schools on more than 200 occasions. Student V. Pogudin, for

example, prepared and delivered a series of lectures entitled "Foreign Countries in the Eyes of the Soviet Sailor." The speeches of his comrades were just as interesting.

Each year we send off the usual detachment of highly qualified specialists. The far reaches of the ocean and responsible, fascinating work await them. And we, the officers of the military faculty, know well that if the order is given, our pupils will take their places without delay in the fighting ranks.

Confidence in this is strong because students of the school carry away with them more than just knowledge and practical skills. They put out to sea as ideologically tempered fighters for the communist party, and as people who have a profound understanding of their duty to the socialist motherland.

Training on Large ASW Ship

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Motin, commander of the heavy ASW ship, "Skoryy": "A Beloved Ship"]

[Text] From all corners of our great country they gathered on the day that the destroyer had to make its last cruise and turn over its Guards flag to a new ship. There were factory directors, workers and scholars--the front line crew of the ship--247 veterans from 73 cities and towns from Kaliningrad to Okha. Some of them had not seen each other in all the many years which have elapsed since the end of the war.

The force which had sustained them on their long journey here was a love for the ship. In the eyes of the young generation of the new ship's crew, the destroyer looked pathetically old-fashioned. But on that day the fleet saw it through the eyes of the veterans: swift in attacks, bold in its fiery penetrations of mine fields, elusive to bombers, and formidable to the enemy.

It has remained what it was for those men, united forever in a front line family, for historians, and for all who remember the Guards destroyer "Soobrazitel'nyy."

A man and a ship. Naval tradition fosters the ties which bind them into a single whole. Naval history preserves the names of sailors who, while capable of being rescued, preferred to remain on a perishing ship in a fearful moment and to share the depths of the ocean with it as they had formerly shared battles and cruises.

Of course, this is an ultimate and tragic expression of a merging of fates. But in its everyday aspect, love for a ship increases the energy and fervor of each sailor tenfold.

Love for one's own ship and toward one's own regiment, set as a moral standard for Soviet fighting men, is a profound social feeling. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev recalls in his book "Malaya Zemlya" that "the men considered their own company, regiment, and division as being special, the best, and in the full meaning of the work, their own." Devotion of veterans to their frontline ships and regiments is boundless because it is inseparable from the boundless feelings of love for the socialist fatherland, sanctified by the bitterness of losses, ennobled by the militant inspiration of victories, and permeated with revolutionary fervor.

Behind our modern ships is the very same motherland and on the ships is the very same service to the fatherland. Fully aware of the continuity of ideals and moral values, at the same time it is important, in my view, to consider those features which have arisen at the present time when working with sailors.

A sailor's character, and his likes and dislikes on board a ship are molded by a multitude of factors: the climate of morale in the collective, the crew traditions, meetings with veterans, the very appearance of the ship and its combat capabilities, its participation in extended cruises, and even which songs are sung in the crew's quarters with a guitar, and what level of sociability he receives in the officers' wardroom. The commander, political affairs officer, and party organization are urged to carefully consider these factors, of course based on the actual situation on the ship and the necessity to utilize a whole set of measures conducive to cultivating among the sailors a love for their ship. Boldness in seeking ways of influencing people, tactfulness, and party vigilance are needed here.

At the same time, the delicacy of such a thing as influencing feelings cannot serve to justify laxity or an approximation of criteria. For example, my first concern, as commander of the ship, is the naval and combat training of the sailor and his ability to ensure the accomplishment of those tasks upon which the weapons and equipment of the "Skoryy" depend.

We are accustomed to stating that modern combat equipment is complicated. And, after all, a conclusion inevitably arises also about the complexity of mastering it. Complexities are not "universal" but are peculiar to definite individuals. It seems to me that here, in the kind of attitude a person has toward the equipment he operates, an exceptional amount concerning his attitudes toward the ship and toward service as a whole can be resolved.

Sr Lt A. Ukolov serves on the "Skoryy." Bluntly speaking, he serves poorly. Can it be because he doesn't have the ability? Not at all. The officer successfully graduated from a higher naval school. But

unfortunately his heart does not lie with the ship and, above all, the state of affairs in his subunit suffers because of this.

Here is another example. Smm N. Bakulin, a radio operator, repeatedly let us down during an extended cruise. He would occasionally miss targets only to detect them belatedly. How would he justify his mistakes while on watch? "Inadequacy" of the station! A lack of faith in the capabilities of the equipment, arising from a speculative judgment, developed in the sailor a skeptical attitude toward the ship and into a definite aloofness from the concerns of his team and of the whole crew.

As you know, on board ship there are, after all, no superfluous people, and everybody has his job. And if someone does not "pull his weight," it means that the rest will have to carry an additional load. It is obvious that this affects mutual relations within the collective. This very thing happened in the command which seaman Bakulin had joined. Both the subunit commander and his comrades were dissatisfied with him, and even I, the ship commander, had to worry about the reliability of his watch. And the starting point was that Bakulin did not get along well with his work at the position because he had hardly mastered it at all. The sailor, experiencing dissatisfaction, extended this bitter feeling to include the crew and the ship.

Moreover, a sure mastery of equipment gives a sailor an incomparable feeling of satisfaction with the service, which naturally develops into a love for the ship.

The sonar command petty officer, WO A. Grankov, serves on the "Skoryy." During an extended cruise there would be situations when the ship would have to conduct a search for "enemy" submarines in conjunction with a hunter-killer group. The ships participating in it had at their disposal the exact same sonar detection equipment as did our "Skoryy." But our sister ASW ships did not yet have any sonarmen of WO Grankov's caliber. This can explain to a large degree the advantage we possessed while accomplishing the mission.

Yes, Grankov is a master and, more generally speaking, a happy person who is doing his favorite job and who has found his place in life and in the crew. But only a few years ago WO Grankov would give signs of promise more often than he would justify them in combat work. He had moments when he would throw his hands up due to failures.

And to me, at that time the new ship commander, his errors seemed flagrant. In situations like that the most important thing is not to act upon the emotions of the moment, but to analyze, episode by episode, every phase of the training battle, listen to various opinions, and correlate them with recommendations of the flag specialists.

How did things turn out? WO Grankov knew the sonar station's technical equipment quite well. However, during his work at sea he could not always picture his ship's maneuvering and the reciprocal position of the ship and target, and had difficulty with contact classification. That is, difficulties arose in the solution of tactical problems. It also turned out that I, steering the ship during the target search, did not always allow for the peculiarities of the sonarmen's work. Beginning then, whenever accomplishing ASW missions I began to make "a compensation for the sonarman" and Grankov concentrated on tactics. In this way the warrant officer's trust in the excellent capabilities of the station was born and grew stronger, and I acquired confidence in the reliable work of the sonarman. It is precisely on this basis that WO Grankov's love for his job and for his ship arose.

With Smn Bakulin things were more difficult. He knew the station rather poorly, and when he came on watch he would slowly "grow" into the situation and would weaken the vigilance. Should the sailor have been removed from the watch? But would that have been an answer to the problem?

At the root of this particular case--the poor training of one specialist--a broader problem was revealed. The service chief, Capt Lt A. Pykhtya, has a reputation among us as an equipment expert and a good methodologist. But at some time or other he evidently shook his fist at the "difficult" sailor. And it followed, of course, that an individual training plan was set up for Bakulin and the komsomols where they were induced to help their comrade and not to confine themselves to reproach for his mistakes. This, by the way, helped to remove some of the sailor's estrangement in his relations with the collective.

Officer-communist Pykhtya adopted the advice given to him at a meeting of the party bureau. After detailed talks with the officer, Smn Bakulin himself became convinced that the reason for his mistakes on watch was not an imagined "inadequacy" of the station but deficiencies in his own technical training and psychological tempering. The officer assigned Bakulin to the best radio operator on the shift.

Capt Lt Pykhtya later suggested that some of the operators shorten the length of their continuous watch, basing this on an analysis of the dependence of the appearance of mistakes on conditions in combat training work. A competition started to be conducted under the specific slogan: "Detect all targets at the range limit and track them reliably!" The officers and warrant officers began to use the factor of competitiveness in training more purposefully and to better stimulate the struggle for first place. This whole series of measures permitted as much the resolution of the particular problem--enhancing Bakulin's training and inspiring his confidence in his own strengths and the reliability of the equipment--as it did the general problem of the effectiveness of monitoring the situation in the air.

I have intentionally recounted the enlightenment of WO Grankov and Smn Bakulin in great detail precisely because I do not have a universal formula for cultivating in a sailor a feeling of love for his ship, and perhaps it is not needed. What is necessary is a principled personal interest on the part of the ship commander, the party organization, and all the officers in making sure that each sailor serves not simply on a ship but namely on a beloved ship. In these remarks I wanted to attract attention to the role that apparently purely technical and special questions play in nurturing this love. But in life there is no division of problems into "purely technical" and "purely human" ones: in our work and in our fate they merge into a single whole.

I am not going to leave the impression that everything on the "Skoryy" has been resolved and settled for the best. Sr Lt Ukolov's service is not going well. It is not going well because the officer's training is still poor. But this is a matter that can be remedied if the remedy is undertaken jointly--not just by the commander of the combat unit in which Ukolov serves, and not just by me, the ship commander, but also by the officer himself. And one more thing--loving the "Skoryy" and service on it or "just putting in his time" is a decision Ukolov and nobody else will have to make.

Small Guided Missile Ship

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov: "The 'Grad' Attacks"]

[Text] The small guided missile ship had been neatly fastened to its moorings. Soon we were conversing with its commander, Capt Lt N. Artemchuk, and with its political affairs officer, Sr Lt Ye. Detlevkin. To a question on how the mission went the commander answered:

"This time our mission, nominally speaking, was passive. The 'Grad' had been designated as the 'enemy.' Of course, the actions of the attack ships had their own merits and instructive moments. However, as we had been told beforehand, the target in a training battle can be someone from either side. We tried to create a tough situation for the attackers and thereby actively learn something. By the way, it was the 'Grad's' own radio operators who detected the attackers before they detected us. We made repeated attacks and carried out 'dummy' firings. It served to enhance the success of the live firing carried out recently by our ship against a high-speed target."

"By the way, would you like to hear a taped record of the battle?" suggested the political affairs officer.

Having turned the tape recoder on, Yevgeniy Detlevkin comments: "The 'jamming intensity three or four, intermittent' is combat commander

Sr Lt Shchetinin reporting. Do you notice how excited he is? This is his first independent missile firing, and the tactical situation is very complex. Vasilii Schchetinin is the secretary of our party organization. 'We musn't make a mistake!'"

The thin sound of the station is superimposed as a refrain against the dull "hammering" of the diesel. Full of hidden drama, words fly off the tape: "I'm tracking. Bearing... One ship. Range... I'm tracking." The characteristic rumble of a missile launch is heard, and as the tape runs on there is another rumbling, crackling sound, along with the words: "Number two launched." Then a delighted exclamation: "A hit," followed by three "hurrahs." Amid the youthful yelling I catch a familiar intonation, and unconsciously stare at my fellow listener. "He erred in being the first to shout, and the others joined in," Sr Lt Detlevkin said with a wide grin.

Yevgeniy Anatol'evich has a thorough understanding of the equipment and utilization of a missile complex. This is only natural. On the small guided missile ship "Grad" a high degree of sophistication concerning missiles is traditional. With both the commander of the ship and his assistant, Sr Lt A. Kantyrev it is first class, and both of them have in the recent past commanded, one after the other, a missile and artillery combat unit on the "Grad." The command petty officer, WO V. Mikolev, is a master of military affairs. WO L. Gavrilov, a first-class technician, is studying through a naval school correspondence course.

Sr Lt Detlevkin, by his diploma a navigator and political affairs officer, is purposefully studying the ship's weapons and is striving to investigate as deeply as possible the technical implication and moral-psychological atmosphere of missile firing. Nevertheless, the main body of the political affairs officer's work is concerned with the spirit and morale of the sailors.

The political affairs officer, together with the commander, is spearheading the party organization, primarily communists in leading specialties, toward the maximum and toward a potential of mastery, will, and spirit which, based on tomorrow's requirements, would match them and even exceed them wherever possible. During the present training year and especially during the summer training period, the crew of the "Grad" has been persistently fighting to enhance the effectiveness and quality of combat training and they are seeking reserves primarily through competition among the troops and among the shifts of the cruise watches. During the training sessions and on cruises the sailors cut fractions of seconds off the norms and compete for the best marks in training, service, and conduct, which are posted on the competition schedules.

The commander and all of the officers keep an eye on the objectivity and totaling of training and competition results and make sure that each individual not only knows the standings that he and the collective have achieved, but can see them in perspective. Special interest is shown toward advances in the experiences of their sister units, but their errors are also considered. Missile firing on one of the ships had not been accomplished with complete success. The sister unit's errors were discussed on the "Grad" and measures were adopted to preclude similar errors. In short, the sailors strive to analyze, from the standpoint of instructiveness, both their own successes and failures and those of others.

Thus, when the "enemy" suddenly posed a more complicated problem for the "Grad" than for sister units during one of the training battles, resources were to be found here for everything in which the collectives were slightly deficient. Moreover, the reserves of dependability of the "Grad's" crew had to be drawn upon quite extensively. Nevertheless, their mission in the missile battle was successfully accomplished.

Analyzing the results of the training battle, a subunit commander on the ships, Capt 3d Rank A. Bobrakov, a skillful sailor and tactician, highly praised the actions of the "Grad" commander, Capt Lt N. Artemchuk, who had outwitted an experienced "enemy" and had struck him an irresistible blow.

9087

CSO: 1801

AUTOMATING WORK IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION UNITS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Engr-Col I. Krupnitskiy: "Putting Construction Reserves into Operation: The ASU in Coveralls"]

[Text] The problem of an uninterrupted supply of materials and structures for construction sites has been bothering military construction workers for a long time. It is well known from practical experience that it is precisely irregular deliveries that cause personnel and equipment downtimes of up to 15 percent of the work shift's time. This causes a decline in construction efficiency and quality, extending the deadlines for construction of facilities and increasing their cost.

After construction organizations went over to the new planning and economic incentive system, the shortcomings in supplying construction sites began to be felt more and more sharply; therefore, we began to look more intensively for optimal alternatives in supplying them with everything they need. Moreover, the requirement for a high level of efficiency, reliability and complete supervision and management of the construction process was placed at the top of the list.

Several years ago--on a trial basis--a number of the country's major construction trusts went over to a supply system which provides basically new organizational forms for controlling the process for construction sites. Technological production supply administrations (TPSA) sprang up. Streamlining the supply function made it possible to increase labor productivity, reduce the length of time for construction, decrease worker and equipment downtime, reduce material losses and to make more efficient use of allocated resources. In addition, a trend toward freeing engineering and technical personnel from their inherent supply functions was noted.

It was completely natural that the military construction workers were not able to remain on the sidelines in this important matter. And they also decided to try the new procedure in practice. Employees of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Military Construction Directorate, which is led by Eng-MajGen N. Chekov, stepped forward as the initiators of this project. The first TPSA appeared in the Black Sea Fleet Construction Directorate. A short time later, modernization of the supply service also began in the North Caucasus Military District Construction Directorate.

The experiment's practical result confirmed the superior efficiency of TPSA work. There was an increase in quality, a reduction in deadlines for erecting facilities and an improvement in the financial and economic indices at construction sites of the Black Sea Fleet and the North Caucasus Military District. However, further introduction of TPSA was hindered by the manual labor in calculating resources. It was impossible to get around this without computer equipment. The construction workers of the Leningrad Military District were the first to turn to an automated supply control system (ASCS).

Their successful work in this direction logically led to organization of production setup groups. Dressed in its coveralls, the ASCS became an effective management tool for the Leningrad Construction workers. The results attest to the fact that this is so: they overfulfilled their plan targets and socialist pledges in 1976-1977 and in the first six months of 1978.

The computer only prepares two documents: a technical supply chart and a printout--a cumulative total of resource needs; however, this is completely sufficient to know to whom, when and how much materials are required to be delivered to any of the numerous construction sites. But, in addition, the machine has dozens of alternatives in its memory: the tasks and the sequence of facility construction can be changed. The users are only given finished recommendations. It is not easy to brush off the recommendations: while taking its bearings from the plan, the machine takes into account the allocated resources.

For example, the Leningrad construction workers were allocated 2,021 tons of metal according to the funds during the second six months but 2,800 tons were required during this six month period for the facilities already under construction. By considering the priorities, the computer immediately "recommended" which construction sites should be "slowed

down" in order to get out of this situation. Or, here is another example. Previously, about 10 tons of scarce asphalt were delivered, as a rule, to one consignee. There was nobody to divide it into smaller portions. In practice, just a little bit of it was used on the job and the rest of the material just laid around while, at the same time, people at the neighboring construction site were idle because asphalt was not delivered to them.

Now, the supply service transportation will deliver as much asphalt to the facility as the construction site needs for that day. In connection with this, LtCol A. Daniyelyan, the deputy chief of the district construction directorate, states that, with the intelligent management of resources, it is as though the funds for materials are growing although they are remaining the same and the volume of construction is increasing.

It should be added that the TPSA will also take on such functions as manufacturing and delivering paint supplies to sites and glass, wallpaper and lineoleum cutting. The supply workers transition to new work methods entails the creation of an independent dispatcher service with feedback. It turns out that it is necessary to have two groups of dispatchers at the construction directorate: one group must monitor cargo delivery, know where and how much has been unloaded and taken on and where the excess is; the other group must monitor the construction process, transportation work and the location of machinery; it must know the percentage of plan and pledge fulfillment, conduct an analysis of the information arriving and intervene in production technology when necessary.

When the supply function is streamlined, the problem of revising the plans for the enterprises of the construction industry arises. The plants must realign their work so that it corresponds to the overall construction plan. The output of products by enterprises must be subordinate to the technological sequence of construction and it must be in complete agreement with the deadlines for accomplishing construction and installation work. The enterprise's work must be evaluated based on the finished product delivered to a facility and not based on gross production. But, who should dictate this sequence to the plant--the TPSA? After all, it has a computer at its disposal and a knowledge of the entire situation; it has all the resources under its scrutiny. But, if enterprise activities are under the supervision of supply workers, then who will be concerned about the long-term outlook and the introduction of scientific results in shop technology? Time will provide the answer to these questions.

The TPSA is a new job for military construction workers and it gives them something to think about. It includes personnel retraining and developing their own production facilities. Some facilities must be adapted to new processing methods and others must be built. Expenditures are expected; the economic system, the organizational and staff structure and new attitudes in planning will be on the agenda. There are a lot of problems. It should also be borne in mind that the traditional intermediate warehouses at the work supervisor's office and the supply departments will have to be given up when the technical production supply service is created.

In a few days, the Main Military Construction Directorate will hold a meeting of the management officials of the supply and material and technical supply services of the district and fleet construction directorates. Its participants will have to study the experience in organizing material and technical supply of construction, which has been accumulated under the new management conditions in different construction collectives; they will discuss the vital problems and plan specific measures to improve supply for facilities being constructed.

At present, the problem will be one of what the organizational structure will be like and to whom it will be given. The TPSA model is determined in relation to the volume of production. How, for example, can the work of the major construction site headed by Engr-Col Yu. Skorikov be organized under the new methods? They are experimenting with a two-section production control system here; by the way, it is providing outstanding results. The installation organizations will require a completely different approach to the introduction of the new methods; they are based upon the streamlined supply of their own enterprises and the installation of large-scale units whose production will require a review of the suppliers' equipment planning and delivery procedures. As we can see, a lot of questions are springing up and it is necessary to search for the answers to them without putting it off.

There is no denying it, the military construction workers have undertaken a worthwhile job and the initiative of the Main Military Construction Directorate deserves the highest praise. But, what do the leaders of the supply services of the other military construction organizations and the units subordinate to the central directorate think along this line? Unfortunately, it cannot be said that sufficient

attention is being paid to the issues of technical production supply and the automated supply control system in these collectives. People are marking time without glancing beyond the horizon and today this is tantamount to working with your eyes blindfolded.

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CSO: 1801

VIEWS ON MORAL STANDARDS OF SERVICEMEN DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col D. Timerkhanov, chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate's Department of Party Organizational Work: "A Matter for Each and Every Person: We are Discussing Captain A. Ganin's Letter 'Your Life Position'"]

[Text] The discussion of Captain A. Ganin's letter "Your Life Position" is in its fourth month on the pages of this newspaper. The letter was met with a great deal of interest by readers. They point out that the discussion helps them improve the practical work of moral indoctrination and it helps them form an active life position in communists and all servicemen. Meetings with the agenda "Your Life Position, Communist" have taken place in many party organizations. The article being published today tells about one of these meetings.

I would like to immediately point out the characteristic feature of this meeting: the issues was discussed in a very close relationship with indoctrination work in the subunits.

"We say that the company and the battery are the center of indoctrination," emphasized the speaker, LtCol A. Kobka. "So why do we forget that they must also be the center for inculcating an active life position?"

The various aspects of moral indoctrination were thoroughly analyzed in the report and LtCol A. Kobka constantly used examples and the experiences of specific people.

"It is impossible not to talk," he said, "about the role of the communist who lives in the barracks. In January, our party

organization accepted SrSgt A. Mustafayev as a candidate member of the CPSU. He is one of the best among the young commanders; he was elected secretary of the battery Komsomol organization. Everybody remembers the time that he prevented a disciplinary infraction by several of his compatriots. This is a real example of an energetic life position..."

LtCol Ye. Podol'skiy especially emphasized that the communists of the headquarters party organization could render a great deal of assistance to subunit officers in strengthening the procedures established by regulations. But, several of them--for example, the chiefs of services and communists Maslov and Pustovalov--still have not shown any initiative in this; they seldom visit the subunits.

"I don't think any of the people who responded to Capt Ganin's letter talked about the relationship between socialist competition and the process of forming an active life position. I believe," SrLt V. Nikeshin shared his thoughts, "that there is a very direct and close relationship here."

I will cite an excerpt from Capt V. Dem'yanenko's talk:

"It is very important that all our servicemen have a deep understanding of the nature of the task assigned by the 25th Party Congress on forming an active life position in the Soviet people and it is important that they receive a widespread and popular basis for it from our propagandists and see its place in the entire process of communist construction as well as military service. This means that it is necessary to think about the sort of lectures that can be given to officer instructors and the sort of discussions that can be conducted in subunits. It probably would not hurt to think about some methods councils for instructors. Incidentally, I cannot agree with the comrades who have taken part in the discussion of Capt Ganin's letter and who assert that an active life position "is not inculcated by arrangements" but only by a person's participation in specific labor activities. It cannot be simplified like this. The formation of an active life position presupposes the assimilation of a scientific world view, increased political awareness and the inculcation of certain standards of conduct. This is achieved through purposeful indoctrination, the entire course of his life and the person's concrete practical experience."

LtCol A. Kobka named SrLts I. Vasil'yev and G. Movsesov in his report. They completed the institute in the same year and became platoon leaders. A year later, Vasil'yev had led his platoon into the ranks of the outstanding. A short time

later, he was promoted to senior lieutenant below the zone and was assigned as commander of a battery which also shortly turned up among the ranks of the outstanding.

One day the regimental commander summoned Vasil'yev and said:

"What would you think if we assigned you as commander of another battery, a lagging one?"

"Agreed," answered Vasil'yev without hesitation.

It took him three months for this subunit to also become one of the best in the regiment.

But, SrLt Movsesov is still commanding a platoon...

Why did this happen?

Let's look at both officers' work style and their attitude toward work.

How did SrLt Vasil'yev start out in his new subunit? First of all, it was necessary to overcome the attitude in people which is sometimes called "laxness." Along with the other battery officers, Vasil'yev monitored compliance with the daily routine down to the smallest detail. He achieved a good level of training for the officers and NCO's in their drills. He discussed the practical work of indoctrination with them. In short, he trained the soldiers for an efficient life; he taught the NCO's good management; he showed the officers the nature of command authority. He did everything to unite the collective. And the results quickly took hold.

SrLt G. Movsesov has an entirely different attitude toward service. He does not have a lively passion in the good sense of the word. His main principle is "from and to." He will do what is ordered. Nothing else concerns him. Therefore, several of his subordinates are also serving indifferently.

At this point, I would like to draw your attention to an important problem for us. The leader's personal example is one of the main conditions for forming an active life position in the collective. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin convincingly talked about the strength of personal example when he wrote that it played an irreplaceable role in forming a new attitude toward labor and conscious discipline and that it was precisely by personal example and moral authority that the victorious

proletariat drew the broad masses of the peasants to its side and had an influence on the workers of other countries. The influence of personal example on people's moral conscience is inestimable. Essentially, personal example is the main channel for transferring moral experience from person to person and from generation to generation. And, it is primarily by his conduct that the commander indoctrinates his subordinates and stimulates them to imitate him. Therefore, while accomplishing the task of developing an active life position in personnel, it is necessary to keep the problem of the instructor's personal example in the center of attention. It is necessary to strive for exemplary behavior and to talk about it more objectively with officers. Moreover, it is evidently necessary to draw some new conclusions in respect to organizing the generalization and dissemination of advanced experience. We have learned to teach other work methods and procedures to the leaders. It is also necessary to learn to generalize and vividly propagandize the moral experience of the best enlisted men, NCO's and officers. This is not a very easy matter. Of course, it is not difficult to hang up pictures and signs: "The Unit's Best People." But, it is also necessary to find forms for propagandizing the best people so that everybody is exposed to their spiritual world, their inner generosity, the wealth of their thinking and the strength which feeds their initiative and irreconcilability to shortcomings... Something is being done in this respect. For example, evenings honoring outstanding soldiers where the conversation is not just about work methods but also about the person himself. And, what rich opportunities for forming an active life position socialist competition has! After all, the serviceman naturally finds himself under conditions where it is necessary to display a feeling of concern for the affairs of the collective and to offer unselfish help to a comrade and where it is necessary to tell a careless person to his face that he is letting down the honor of the collective. Moreover, the evaluation of competition results is a good form of propaganda for examples of an active life position and it is a good form for indoctrination on the basis of these examples as well as on an analysis of negative moral manifestations.

I believe it is important to return to one of the issues which rang out from the meeting's platform.

Here is what SrSgt A. Mustafayev said:

"It is regrettable when we conduct Komsomol meetings and the officer communists do not attend them even though we have

invited them. They fall back on the pressure of work. The same thing happens when you ask them to conduct a discussion or organize an event. We addressed a request like this to communist Rasskazov twice but each time he had more important business. But, in my opinion, no business is more important than participating in the indoctrination of people."

It seems to me that SrSgt A. Mustafayev's reproach can be applied to many of us communists. The party assigns the task this way: develop an active life position in all Soviet people. For us, this means to work with a sense of purpose in both the party organizations and the subunits so that each serviceman attends the school of moral indoctrination on a daily basis. This contains an important reserve for the future spiritual growth of the serviceman's personality, for strengthening the cohesion of military collectives, for strengthening discipline and for increasing combat readiness.

This is also how the communists of Unit X understood their tasks stemming from the conversation which took place at the party meeting. "Confirm the standards of the socialist way of life," they wrote in the first paragraph of the decision which was adopted, "through your entire attitude toward service."

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CSO: 1801

REVIEW OF BOOK ON THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col. V. Nekrasov, candidate of historical sciences:
"New Books" The Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] The issues on strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the might of the Army and Navy occupy an important place in the variegated daily activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State. They have found broad interpretations in the new, major work, "The Soviet Armed Forces,"* which was prepared by the USSR Ministry of Defense Institute for Military History. It summarizes the theory and practice of military organizational development during the 60 years of the Soviet country's existence; it thoroughly examines the main aspects of organizational development for the Army and Navy: their technical equipment, organizational structure, military personnel training and placement and personnel training and indoctrination. The study profoundly shows the role of the CPSU and the Soviet State in the organizational development of the Armed Forces; it shows the special features of this work during each historical, developmental stage of the Army and Navy. The close attention paid to the organizational development of each service of the Armed Forces and each branch arm is a typical feature of the monograph.

* "Sovetskiye Vooruzhennyye Sily. Istoriya stroitel'stva" [The Soviet Armed Forces: A History of Their Organizational Development], a collective of authors, Voenizdat, 1978, 516 pp, price 1 r 70 k.

Based on a great deal of factual material, the work shows the mechanism for creating and strengthening an army of a new type under the conditions of the economic disorganization and acute shortage of arms and food during the Civil War. Due to the daily concern of V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party, a firm foundation was laid for a new socialist army; the principles for its organizational development were developed and verified.

The book devotes a great deal of attention to the organizational development of the Soviet Army and Navy in the prewar period. It was precisely then that the main directions and the necessary ratio for the harmonious development of all services of the Armed Forces and branch arms were correctly defined in theory and practice. The Ground Forces were improved; major tank and mechanized large units were created; artillery firepower increased. These and other measures ensured a growth in the combat capabilities of the Ground Forces and in their striking power and maneuverability. In accordance with the theory of deep offensive operations which was developed in the 30's, a great deal of attention was paid to the Air Force, which was developing as an independent service of the Armed Forces in the prewar years. And, although not all the intended measures for reorganizing the Armed Forces were successfully completed before the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the work which was done was very important in defending the borders of our homeland and in ensuring the enemy's subsequent rout.

Based on the latest achievements in military historical thought, the book analyzes the organizational development of the Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War. The book thoroughly explains the party's activity in transforming the country into a military camp, deploying the Armed Forces, expanding production of armament and combat equipment for the Army and Navy, training military personnel and increasing their operational and tactical expertise and in improving party and political work.

Based on a scientific approach, a consideration of actual opportunities and, depending on the state of affairs at the fronts, it took flexible and timely measures to ensure the correct balance between the separate services of the Armed Forces and the branch arms, which would meet the demands of the war.

All of this made it possible for the Soviet Armed Forces to smash German fascism and Japanese imperialism during the prolonged and fierce struggle; it made it possible for them to win the Soviet people's freedom and independence and to save the people of the world from fascist enslavement. During

the war, the might of our army and the advanced nature of Soviet military art were demonstrated with a great deal of force. "Our victory," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out in the book "Malaya zemlya," "is a lofty frontier in the history of mankind. It demonstrated the grandeur of our socialist homeland; it demonstrated the omnipotence of communist ideas and it provided amazing examples of selflessness and heroism..."

A division into periods is justified in the monograph and the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces in the postwar period is studied thoroughly. The work shows the nature, content and significance of the modern scientific and technological revolution and its influence on military affairs in detail. The authors allocate a significant place to an analysis of the activity of the party and Soviet state in improving the organizational structure of the forces under contemporary conditions, equipping them with nuclear missiles as well as conventional arms, increasing combat readiness and improving the activity of personnel and the training and indoctrination of Soviet servicemen.

Based on concrete material, the authors reveal the fundamental Marxist-Leninist proposition on man's decisive role in warfare and also the importance of combat equipment and weapons; they also reveal their definite effect on all the other elements of organizational development for the Soviet Armed Forces and on military art. The book's authors show how the communist party and the Soviet government handled the creation of the Strategic Missile Forces in the postwar period and how they handled the harmonious and well balanced development of all the other services of the Armed Forces and branch arms by considering the nature and special features of modern warfare. The last chapter and the conclusion of the monograph relate the most important features of the Armed Forces of a state of all the people during the period of developed socialism.

The study convincingly demonstrates that strengthening the Soviet Union's defense potential and developing and improving the USSR Armed Forces not only serves the interests of the Soviet state but also the interests of the entire socialist commonwealth; they actively promote the cause of strengthening world peace and the security of nations. Based on a comprehensive analysis, the authors draw a profoundly justified conclusion to the effect that, with their technical equipment, composition and organization, the modern Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries are able to accomplish tactical, operational and strategic missions on

any scale under the diverse conditions of any combat situation. The sources of their power lie in the Communist Party's leadership, the unity of the army and the people, the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and in the balance of class forces in the world arena which is constantly changing to the benefit of socialism. Based on a wealth of factual material, the book under review confirms V. I. Lenin's statement that "The organizational development of our army could only lead to successful results because it was created in a spirit of overall Soviet development."

The publication of the monograph "The Soviet Armed Forces" is a significant achievement of modern Soviet military historical thought. The historical approach to a study of the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces makes it possible for the reader to see the most typical trends and features of their development both throughout the entire 60 years of the existence of Soviet power and during each separate stage. The work uses a great deal of new archival materials as well as documents which have not been previously published. The book will undoubtedly serve the cause of improving the military patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people and it will undoubtedly serve in further improving the training and indoctrination of Soviet servicemen on a scientific basis and in implementing the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress on increasing the country's defense capability.

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CSO: 1801

NEED FOR STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col S. Lakhmanskiy, Red Banner Siberian Military District: "Regulations are the Law of Military Life: Precise Execution"]

[Text] I had to watch the following scene in one of the headquarters. While waiting for the arrival of the inspector, the unit duty officer turned to the officers passing by:

"What should I do: report or just introduce myself?"

While occupied with his questions, he did not notice that the regimental commander had come out of his office and was listening to him in surprise.

"How is it written in the regulations, comrade captain?" asked the commander.

The captain was embarrassed. And with good reason: he had demonstrated his lack of knowledge of the Internal Service Regulations where, as is well known, the actions of the unit duty officer are defined in a clear-cut manner, including the case related here.

Nothing probably lowers an officer's authority as much as his poor knowledge of the regulations. This is understandable: it is impossible to resolve a single issue connected with the organization of duty and the training process in a qualified manner without a firm knowledge of the requirements of the universal military regulations which set forth the duties of each official.

There are no petty details in the regulations. They reflect the main principles which make up the basis of military order and the vital activity of the army collective. Everything here has the force of law; everything is subject to execution. Nevertheless, you frequently run into cases where a particular officer assumes that some of the requirements of the regulations do not have to be executed at all. For example, it is established that the platoon commander will personally conduct an examination and inspection of arms, combat and other equipment, personal equipment and personal issue and other property at least once every two weeks. But, he does not do this; he relies on his deputy. It is necessary to get the equipment ready to go to the field--he shifts these problems to other people... As a rule, there is one result of this kind of attitude on the part of an officer to fulfilling his prescribed duties--a low level of combat readiness for his subordinates.

During one of the tactical exercises, the platoon commanded by Lt A. Ivanov was assigned the mission to break out in the area of an expected "enemy" assault landing, seize the bridge across the water obstacle and hold it until the main force arrived. Unfortunately, the platoon was unable to accomplish this mission. The armored personnel carriers were not prepared to negotiate the steep mountain slopes.

There were also a lot of shortcomings in the platoon's operations on foot. Thus, when it was necessary to negotiate a "contaminated" section of the terrain, it turned out that many of the soldiers were not prepared to use their protective gear and special CBR cleansing equipment.

Later, we had a long conversation with Lt Ivanov. The young officer did not in any way want to understand that the main reason for the platoon's failure was not "luck," as he insisted, but his failure to carry out the requirements of the regulations. Then, it was suggested that he read the paragraph of the regulations again where it talks about the platoon commander's duty to know his equipment and the rules for using, storing and safeguarding arms and combat and other equipment in the platoon and to personally inspect their combat readiness.

"In general, I did all of this," the lieutenant said, "but, I did not do it like this, paragraph by paragraph..."

Lt V. Korobov's answer was about the same; he did not require his subordinate to report on the accomplishment of the order

given to them; in actual combat, this would have led to the loss of a significant part of their firepower.

"I trust the NCO's; why do I still have to check what they do everytime," he justified himself.

Of course, both officers understood their mistake later: it is necessary to trust people but it is also necessary to check them. Just as they recognized that the requirements of the regulations cannot be divided into the ones that have to be executed and the ones that do not have to be executed.

But, I think this could have been achieved earlier if there had been an active campaign for strict compliance with the regulations in the unit where the lieutenants are serving. If the commander and party organization had constantly seen to it that an in-depth study of the universal military regulations and the absolute fulfillment of their requirements became an inner need for the officers and that an atmosphere of insistence on high standards for each other and an atmosphere of intolerance toward the slightest deviations from the prescribed standards of conduct reigned in the collective.

Punctuality... The dictionary defines this word as extremely precise, accurate execution of something. I think this is a good definition of our attitude toward fulfilling the requirements of the regulations. Their clear-cut accurate, steadfast fulfillment is precisely what is required, fulfillment which is based on a high level of awareness and a deep understanding of their role in the life of the troops. Take, for example, guard duty. The slightest slip here can lead to undesirable consequences. Here is just one example. While taking over the guard, Lt A. Belov did not personally inspect the most important facilities being guarded; he did not check to see if the guards being sent to their post had loaded their weapons correctly. This "petty" infraction of the regulations was the cause of a hazardous situation. It was not noticed at one of the posts that the wire from the alarm system was hanging down. With a gust of wind, it touched the electric power line. There was a shortcircuit. The sentry decided to report what had happened to the guard shack. However, the backup equipment also was not ready to be used. Only the ingenuity of the sentry at the neighboring post made it possible to prevent a fire.

Other cases can also be cited; after analyzing them, you would be convinced: there is no order where officials do not precisely and absolutely fulfill their prescribed duties.

A lot here depends on how deeply and thoroughly the regulations are studied and on the ability of the organizers of commander training to implicitly unite theory and practice. An approximate knowledge of the regulations is not permissible. It is precisely one of the causes of individual commanders' lack of insistence on high standards for their subordinates; it leads to undesirable consequences similar to the ones related above. But, without a desire to think about them and to learn to use them in practice, pedantry and parroting individual regulations also do not benefit our cause.

Recently, I became acquainted with how work is organized for studying the universal military regulations in one of the training subunits. The test showed that the cadets knew a lot of the articles of the regulations almost by heart. But, something else also struck me: while answering the assigned question, not one of them even attempted to connect it with the life of the subunit. It turned out that this was not even required of the future NCO's during their lessons on the regulations. Is it any wonder that even the cadets who passed the examination with outstanding marks do not act according to the regulations at times and they are inclined to divide their requirements into primary and secondary.

The experience of leading units and subunits shows that the best results in the struggle for the firm procedures established by the regulations are achieved when the organizational activity in this direction is reinforced by the commander's strict insistence on high standards and by purposeful party and political work. The road to success here lies in a comprehensive approach. It is unthinkable without the constant concern of commanders, political workers, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations for indoctrinating personnel in a spirit of steadfast fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations.

In our district, all these issues are examined as a whole at meetings of the military council, at party activists meetings and within party and Komsomol organizations. Instructional demonstrations, where special attention is directed at precise, punctual fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations, are conducted on a systematic basis at courses of instruction for leadership personnel. For example, during this training year, all the unit commanders and chiefs of staff were shown a model guard post and an electronic communications and alarm system which was developed and put into practice by army innovators.

But, of course, far from everything has been done. The guarantee for a high level of discipline and organization and the indispensable condition for success in combat and political training and in fulfilling socialist pledges lie in the absolute fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations by each serviceman.

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CSO: 1801

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ABOUT RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF SERVICEMEN

Draftees, Reservists Questions Answered

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 11, Jun 78 signed to press 16 May 78
p 41

[Article: "The Soldier and the Law"]

[Text] Question: Is service in the armed forces taken into consideration for labor and continuous length of service?

Answer: Time spent in military service in the armed forces is taken into consideration for length of labor service for purposes of resolving various questions of social insurance (granting pensions and stipends). This period of service in the armed forces is included in the total length of labor service regardless of whether the soldier who has been transferred to the reserve had previously worked as a laborer or office worker or had not worked.

Service in the armed forces is taken into consideration for continuous labor length of service if one starts working within three months after transfer to the reserves.

Question: What procedures exist for granting vacation time to those who have been discharged from military service?

Answer: After starting to work, servicemen who have been transferred to the reserves earn the right to a regular vacation upon expiration of 11 months of continuous work at a given enterprise, institution, or organization.

A benefit has been established for servicemen transferred to the reserves and assigned to work under the procedures of a public call up or an organized recruitment (by permission of the Komsomol organizations or upon conclusion of a labor contract). Such persons may be granted a regular vacation upon expiration of 3 months of work at a given enterprise or construction and installation organization. In this case the vacation is granted in advance

against vacation for the first year of work. If an additional vacation apart from the regular one is credited due to working conditions, it is also granted in advance.

Servicemen transferred to the reserves can also make use of the benefit of receiving a vacation upon starting work as a school teacher or instructor in a higher or secondary specialized educational institution. In the first work year a regular vacation is granted to them in advance during the summer school recess with a full duration regardless of when they started to work at the educational institution.

Question: Under what conditions are armed forces draft deferments granted?

Answer: The USSR Statute "On Universal Military Duty" stipulates the deferment of induction into active military service for continuation of education, due to family status, and due to condition of health.

Draft deferments for continuation of education are granted:

to students of daytime (attended) higher educational institutions;

to students of secondary general education schools and secondary specialized educational institutions, including night and correspondence schools, until graduation or until age 20;

to students of secondary specialized educational institutions who are taking a reserve officer training program.

Deferments due to family status are granted to a draftee who has as his dependents:

an invalid father or mother, if they have no other persons who are able-bodied and legally bound to support them;

two or more children or a wife who is a first or second group invalid;

a single able-bodied mother with two or more children up to age 8 who has no other able-bodied children;

one or more brothers or sisters up to age 16, or older than age 16 if first or second group invalids, if there are no other persons who can support them and also when there is no possibility to assign them to children's homes, boarding schools, or specialized nursing institutions.

A draft deferment due to condition of health is granted to those persons who are found to be temporarily unfit for military service due to illness.

Deferments of induction into active military service are granted by rayon or municipal draft boards.

Question: What benefits can be used by conscripted servicemen with children?

Answer: Stipends are granted and paid for children of conscripted servicemen from the day the father appears at the military commissariat for transfer to a military unit. If the child is born after the father is drafted into the army, his stipend is granted as of the date of birth.

Stipends have been established in the following amounts: For children of servicemen residing in cities, city type settlements, and workers' and resort settlements, the stipend for 1 child is paid in the amount of 15 rubles, and for 2 or more children 22 rubles per month. Those living in a rural area who are not engaged in agriculture receive the same stipend. If the mothers of the servicemen's children reside in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture, the stipend for 1 child is granted in the amount of 7 rubles 50 kopecks, and for 2 or more children 12 rubles per month.

Certificates for granting stipends for children to persons who have been drafted into active conscript service are initiated within a week of the date of the person's entry into the military unit's manning roster.

Question: Are conscripted servicemen granted the right to enter military educational institutions?

Answer: Conscripted servicemen have been granted the right to enter higher military schools regardless of their military specialty or term of service up to age 21. Those who enter military educational institutions must have a completed secondary education and take competitive entrance examinations.

Conscripted servicemen who have expressed a desire to enter military educational institutions will submit a request through channels.

Conscripted servicemen who have graduated from secondary school and have been awarded a gold or silver medal, and also those who have graduated from secondary specialized educational institutions with an honor diploma take only one examination (oral or written) from among the entrance examinations established for the corresponding specialties upon entering military educational institutions. If the entrants pass this examination with a mark of "excellent" they are released from taking other entrance examinations, but if they receive grades of "good" or "satisfactory" they continue to take examinations in the remaining disciplines.

Benefits, Ranks Discussed

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 14, Jul 78 signed to press 28 Jun 78 p 41

[Article: "The Soldier and the Law"]

[Text] Question: When and what kind of severance allowance is paid when one is drafted into the armed forces?

Answer: USSR citizens drafted into active conscripted military service, enlisted in military service as warrant officers or for extended service, admitted into military educational institutions, or assigned to membership in the USSR armed forces are paid a severance allowance upon discharge from work or dismissal from educational institutions. Workers and employees receive it in the amount of their average wage for two weeks.

Students of higher educational institutions, students of specialized educational institutions and of schools of all types, and also young specialists who have not started to work by virtue of induction into military service are paid a severance allowance in the amount of one-half of their monthly stipend (if they receive it).

On kolkhozes where wages are retained on the labor-day system, the severance allowance for servicemen is issued in the amount of one-half of the average monthly wage recorded on the basis of the number of labor-days earned and the plan's estimation of a labor-day. On those kolkhozes which use monetary labor payments it is in the amount of one-half of the recorded average monthly wage.

If during the regular draft workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers must appear at a draft board which is located at a great distance from their place of residence and therefore returning home in order to receive a settlement from a place of work and to arrange personal affairs will be difficult for them, then a full settlement and payment of the severance allowance is made to them upon instructions of the military commissariat before their appearance at the draft board.

Question: Can those who have been transferred to the reserves go back to their former place of work?

Answer: Workers who were drafted into the USSR armed forces but subsequently, for one reason or another, were released from military service, transferred to the reserves or dismissed from military educational institutions have the right to return to their former place of work or position occupied before being drafted. This rule is employed in the event that no more than 3 months have elapsed from the day they were drafted, not counting travel time to their place of residence. The severance allowance received in connection with induction into military service is not subject to repayment. Upon reinduction the severance allowance is paid on a universal basis.

Question: Is leave granted in order to take military educational institution examinations?

Answer: Persons permitted to take entrance examinations for military educational institutions are granted leave to take these examinations. The position and average wage are retained for them at their place of work during the time of leave. Upon entering a military educational institution they are paid a severance allowance on a universal basis by their place of work.

Question: What is the procedure for processing and handling a labor book when one is drafted into military service?

Answer: For workers and employees who have been drafted into military service, benefits have been established by legislation for preserving length of labor service. Therefore, a correct entry of the reason for dismissal in the worker's or employee's labor book is very important to the draftee. An inaccurate or erroneous entry can subsequently deprive him of benefits stipulated by law.

In the labor books of workers and employees drafted into military service there should be indicated information on the general length of service, the reasons for an interruption of work (for example, dismissed in connection with induction into military service, Paragraph 3, Article 29 RSFSR KZOT [Labor Code]), and also the dismissal date and dismissal order number.

The labor book is filled out by the enterprise or institution administration and upon his dismissal, it is handed over to the draftee. All information on work, incentives and awards included in the labor book for the period of work at the enterprise or institution are certified by the signature of the individual's supervisor or chief of the personnel division and with an official stamp.

Labor books which are not received by the draftee during dismissal in connection with induction into the army are kept for a period of 2 years in the enterprise's personnel division and thereupon turned over for storage in the archives of the given enterprise.

Question: Which military rank may be conferred during the period of conscripted military service?

Answer: The rank of private or seaman is conferred upon all servicemen at the time they sign in at a military unit or, in the navy, at the time they are assigned to a corresponding arm of the forces, in accordance with existing conditions.

The ranks of private first class and senior seaman are conferred on privates and seamen who have accomplished their service duties in an exemplary manner and have good and excellent indices in their studies and exemplary military discipline upon their being assigned to positions for which the indicated ranks are stipulated by the organizational tables.

The initial NCO ranks of junior sergeant (petty officer 2d class), sergeant (petty officer 1st class), and senior sergeant (chief petty officer) are conferred after the individual passes tests of the prescribed program or upon graduation from the academic portion of NCO training or as a result of on-the-job training.

Soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers are assigned to organizational table positions in accordance with the military specialties they have received and the rank that has been conferred upon them. Assignment to positions and release from positions they hold are made by orders of the unit.

Merit promotion of servicemen is made depending upon the availability of vacant positions and official requirements. Preference in merit promotion is given to soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers who have an academic qualification and who are outstanding in military and political training and are faultlessly disciplined.

Question: What work benefits have been established for wives of servicemen?

Answer: Benefits for wives of conscripted servicemen have been established by the USSR Statute "On Universal Military Duty." The statute points out that the executive committees of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies are obliged to care for the families of those who have been drafted into active military service within a month of the time of the petition to be assigned work by wives whose husbands have been drafted into active military service. If there are children in the draftee's family they must be appointed to an available day nursery or kindergarten, regardless of its departmental affiliation, within a month of the time of the petition. The benefit of preserving length of continuous labor service upon transfer to other work has been established for wives of servicemen. Thus, if the wife of a serviceman is dismissed from work by her request in connection with a transfer by her husband to another locality, the continuity of her length of service is preserved regardless of the length of the interval in view of the husband's move to a new place of duty.

However, upon a move to the husband's new place of residence that is not in connection with his service transfer but is for other reasons, the continuous length of labor service is preserved for only a month from the day of dismissal, not counting travel time.

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